sequence of images in which the object of interest occupies a fraction of each image, tracking the object of interest, and coding only the selected region of each captured image.

Please replace the paragraph on page 3, lines 4-7, with the following paragraph:

According to a second aspect of the present invention, the invention provides a method of transmitting a video image including an object of interest, comprising: selecting a region of an image including the object of interest, the selected region being of a predetermined size, and coding the selected region.

Please replace the paragraph on page 3, line 21 to page 4, line 2, with the following paragraph:

According to a third aspect of the present invention, the invention provides a method of transmitting a video image including an object of interest, comprising: selecting a region of the image greater than the object of interest by a predetermined degree, and coding said region.

Page 5, before line 1, please insert the following:

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Page 5, between lines 14 and 15, please insert the following:

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Page 5, line 19 to page 6, line 14, please replace the paragraph with the following paragraph:

A mobile phone (not shown) includes a camera 2 for capturing images of the user. The camera 2 is a known type of camera for use in mobile video phones and is part of the phone handset. In an alternative embodiment, the camera is a separate component connected to the phone handset, for example, by a lead or by wireless communication. The camera digitizes images at Common Interchange Format (CIF) resolution (352x288 pixels). The

optical system of the camera is chosen so that in use the face of the user occupies approximately a predetermined fraction of the target image resolution, which is the resolution of the display 14. Here, the resolution of the display corresponds to Quarter Common Interchange Format (QCIF) format (176x144). In this embodiment, the optical system is configured so that in normal use the face occupies approximately 80% of the target resolution. Of course, the actual fraction of the image occupied by the face of the user will in use depend on various factors, such as the size of the face of the user and where the camera is actually held. Accordingly, the configuration of the camera including the focal length of the optical system is determined on the basis of statistical information representing, amongst other things, the average size of people's faces, and what is considered a comfortable distance from the face for holding the camera.

Page 6, line 16 to page 7, line 9, please replace the paragraph with the following paragraph:

The camera is connected to a signal processor 4 for processing signals received from the camera 2 representing the captured image. The signal processor 4 is shown in more detail in Fig. 2. The signal processor includes a face detection module 16, for detecting the size and position of the face or head in the captured image, a face tracking module 18, for tracking the fact as it moves in the image, a region selected circuit 20, for selecting a specific region of the image, and a face region extraction module 22. Face-detection circuits and face tracking circuits are known and described, for example in G. Burel and D. Carel, "Detection and Localization of faces on digital images," Pattern Recognition Letters, 15:963-967, October 1994, and in Lars-Peter Bala, Kay Talmi and Jin Liu, "Automatic Detection and Tracking of Faces and Facial Features in video Sequences," Picturing Coding Symposium 1997, 10-12, September 1997, Berlin, German, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference.